

What is claimed is:

1. A method for predicting restenosis following coronary intervention by measuring a L-PGDS concentration in a body fluid sample.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein a change in the L-PGDS concentration in the body fluid sample after coronary intervention is used as an indicator.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein a change in the L-PGDS concentration in the body fluid sample between before and after coronary intervention is used as an indicator.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the L-PGDS concentration in the body fluid sample is measured using an immunological measuring method.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the body fluid sample is blood or urine.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein the body fluid sample is blood taken from a coronary or peripheral blood.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein coronary intervention is percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), directional coronary atherectomy (DCA), transluminal extraction catheter (TEC), rotary atherectomy coronary angioplasty (Rotablator), excimer laser coronary angioplasty, or intracoronary stenting.